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"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
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part of the world \$1.00
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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1843

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No. 16,582.

英一千九百零六年六月四日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1916.

民國五年五月四日

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THE THREE "B.P.'S."
ONE IN PRISON; ONE DEAD; ONE
WORKING FOR BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, May 17.
When the American Press some years ago prematurely announced the death of Mark Twain the famous humorist observed that the report had been greatly exaggerated. Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell has improved upon Mark Twain. For weeks a rumour has been circulating in the States to the effect that Sir Robert is undergoing imprisonment in the Tower of London, charged with espionage.

The United Press cabled its London office, which has received the following letter, written from the offices of the Boy Scouts Association:-

"Dear Sir,—I regret that the report that I am sojourning in the Tower of London under a charge of espionage cannot be correct, as I was taken out and shot over a month ago (according to a Chicago newspaper). I am not clear which country I was spying for, but at the moment I am fairly busy on work for Great Britain.—Yours truly (signed)
ROBERT BADEN-POWELL."



NOTICE.

A NY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hours of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

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The ONLY BOAT LEAVING AT 5 P.M.
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FARES.—First Class \$2 Single; \$3
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Electric Fans throughout. First Class
Attention. Ample Saloons and Cabin
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Passengers may sleep on board without
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EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

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CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
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VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

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5. WEINSTEIN, HONGKONG.

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Steel Building Work of every Description.
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The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the
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The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced
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\$1.00 per dozen.

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

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PRICE. ... \$2.00
MOUNTED ON CLOTH ... \$3.00
WITH TEAK-WOOD ROLLERS ... \$3.50
Also

PLAN OF BUSINESS SECTION \$0.75

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The SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.,
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers,
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THE INFALLIBLE INSECT REPELLER.

DELICIOUS PERFUME. PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

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Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking, and Ladies

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Terms: From 50 per day Max.

Telegraph add: Peaceful,
P. O. PEISTER,
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Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.

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Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 4th JULY.

8 A.M. HONAM 8 P.M. HEUNGSHAN

10 P.M. KINSHAN 6 P.M. FATSHAN

WEDNESDAY, 5th JULY.

8 A.M. HEUNGSHAN 8 P.M. HONAM

10 P.M. FATSHAN 6 P.M. KINSHAN

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 5.00

Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer) 11.00

Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1916.

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Young PORTUGUESE as PROOF READER and GENERAL ASSISTANT. Knowledge of bookkeeping essential and ability to speak Chinese & recommendation. Apply by letter.

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, June 24, 1916. 774

WANTED TO BUY.

LLOYD'S REGISTER
YEAR 1904/1915.
Offers to "E. R."
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WANTED.

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WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE or FLAT Higher level. Address "Flat" C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office, Hongkong, June 29, 1916. 788

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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
6.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 10 minutes.
12.30 noon to 12 Noon ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAY.
Extra Cars at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars as obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Correspondent's order representing Bank Notes.

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A local Fairy Story entirely produced in Hongkong with topical illustrations for the benefit of War Charities.

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Price 50 Cents.

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G. MOUILLON

16, MOTTISON HILL ROAD

If you have at your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE' you'll tempt you.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

MR. A. VIVIAN HOGG, having resigned his position in our Firm, his "Power of Attorney" is withdrawn as from June 30th.

REISS & CO.

Hongkong, July 1, 1916. 791

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day appointed Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES HERB Manager of our Canton Branch, with power to Sign our name by Procuration

REISS & CO.

Hongkong, July 1, 1916. 792

NOTICE.

MR. A. VIVIAN HOGG has joined our Company as a Director as from the 1st June, 1916.

T. E. GRIFFITH LIMITED.

Canton, July 1, 1916. 793

NOTICE.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK,
HONGKONG
(In Liquidation).

EDITIONS are requested to send in their CLAIMS to the undersigned on or before 1st August, 1916.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

Liquidators.

Appointed by the
Hongkong Government.

Hongkong, June 13, 1916. 744

"To make sales is not enough.
you must make friends."

"CAPSTAN"
NAVY CUTTOBACCO &
CIGARETTES
HAVE BEEN MAKING
FRIENDS FOR YEARS

W.D&H.O.WILLS

"Constant growth signifies constant
merit."

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The forty-first annual report, 1915-16 of the Society for the Suppression of the opium trade, contains the following references of local interest:

During the past year the question as to the disposal of the stocks of Indian opium remaining in the hands of the dealers at Shanghai and Hongkong has been settled by a compromise. The Chinese Government, on condition of receiving an extra of 3,000 taels per chest on the 8,000 chests at Shanghai, agreed that the three remaining imitative provinces, Kiangsi, Jiangsu, and Kwangtung, which had not yet been closed to the import of Indian opium, should remain open till March, 1917, the date at which the last opium shop in Shadighai is also to be closed. The British Government assented to this arrangement, and the British and Chinese Commissioners who had been sent into Kiangsi to enquire into its claim to have put an end to poppy growth were recalled. An agreement was subsequently effected between the Opium Suppression Commissioners for the above three provinces and the Hongkong opium merchants, by which the 1,200 chests in stock at Hongkong were to be bought for sale under a monopoly in the province of Kwangtung.

We note with satisfaction the vigorous efforts made by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, both at home and at Shanghai, Hongkong, and Ceylon, to put a stop to the exportation of opium from this country to Chinese and other Eastern ports in contravention of the regulations prohibiting this trade. It appears that a very profitable trade was being organized on large scale, and it is to be hoped that the heavy penalties inflicted by the Courts here and in the East will serve to check this clandestine traffic. The Pharmaceutical Society has also undertaken some important prosecutions of persons infringing the Poisons Act.

The Indian Government position. The position of the Indian Government, in continuing to produce opium on a considerable scale for non-medical purposes, demands the serious attention of all, who desire that the British administration of that great country should be freed from the reproach of pandering to vice. Although the export to China has been brought to an end, opium is still being cultivated and prepared in India, under more or less direct Government patronage and control, for non-medical use by British subjects in India and Burma, in the Straits Settlements, and Federated Malay States, and in Hongkong. It is also exported to the French Colonies in India and Indo-China, the Dutch possessions in Java, Sumatra, and other islands, the Portuguese territory of Macao, and Siam. In the Indian Budget debate of 1914, an Indian member put the very cogent question—"Why, if the use of opium is deleterious to Chinamen, and the export of the drug to China is therefore prohibited, should it be exported to the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, and other parts of the world?" Are not the residents of these places also human beings, and do they not require the same humanitarian consideration from the Indian Treasury as the Chinamen have received?

It may not be possible, during the present world conflict, to press this question with effect. But as soon as peace is restored, we must be prepared to urge upon the British Government of India that it should undertake, in friendly co-operation with the Governments of France, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Siam, to bring to an end these evil remains of an evil trade.

CHOWING MORPHIA IMPORTS.

During the year, attention has been called to the alarming increase of the exports of morphia from Great Britain to the Far East. The Board of Trade returns give the following particulars:

Export of Morphia from Great Britain in 1914: 208,540oz.

Export of Morphia from Great Britain in 1912: 276,572oz.

Export of Morphia from Great Britain in 1913: 400,174oz.

Export of Morphia from Great Britain in 1911: 504,029oz.

(The returns for 1915 are not yet published.)

A large portion of this morphia goes to Japan and thence smuggled into China, especially into Manchuria, where the noxious habit of injecting morphia has become extremely prevalent. The trade is carried on in defiance of the Treaty of 1902 concluded with China at the close of the Boxer troubles.

THE LARGEST OPIUM CONVENTION.

Owing to the continuance of the war, no further progress appears to have been made towards bringing into operation the provisions of the Hague Opium Convention, but we are glad to note Sir Edward Grey's announcement that the Convention has now been ratified by the British Government.

A Committee of the French Senate has recommended that the British Government

INTIMATIONS

YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
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HOJO, NAMAZU, SATO, KANADA,
SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIRAI
& OYABU COALFIELDS.

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Hankow, Peking, London,
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and Canton.

Cable Address: "IWASAKI",
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HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

Electric Facial Massage with

Massage Cream, Perfume,

BY

EXPERIENCED HANDS

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Toilet Requisites.12, D'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong, July 5, 1916. 531

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

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BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

HIGHEST FIREBRICKS FIRECLAY STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

TEL ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: No. 869.

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Ask for Horlick's.

It is well worth trying, and will mean
good health for you, as Horlick's Malted Milk
assists Nature in repairing and building up
wasted tissue.

It is always acceptable—delicious to the
taste, and made in a moment—no cooking.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Of all Chemists and Stores
in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 1/-
(in England).

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTERLIGENOE

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$13 per annum, including postage.

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THE CHINA MAIL, 16, Wyndham Street.

HONGKONG & WHAMPoa DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Codes Used: A. & B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union and Walton's

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

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PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

R. I. D. A. Y.

the 7th July, 1916, at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

6000 EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
to be sold in small lots
to Suit Buyers.

Terms—
HUGHES & HOUGH.Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 3, 1916.

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on

F R I D A Y,

the 7th July, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street—

A NUMBER OF LOTS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
Comprising—

Carpets and Rugs, (New), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Dining Tables and Chairs, 2 Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables Double and Single, Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, several lots of Blackwood Ware, Piano, Porcelains, &c., &c., including Ice Chests.

Also
Japanese Tea Sets and a few lots of Bentwood Chairs (New), Bath Towels, &c.

A number of Lots of New Matting, &c., &c. and 1 Caille-Motor, Complete. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.) Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 3, 1916.

AUCTIONS.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the

Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1916, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

No.	Name	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Content in Acres	Annual Rent	Per Annum			
					N.	S.	E.	W.
1					As per sole plan.	45,450	about	1916

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK)
COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COVIE HILL COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to receive

prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunker at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North

SILIMPON COAL) comparable favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal, and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Shippers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bunker) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik Steamers are burthened alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuk Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,

Agents Covie Harbour Coal
Company, Limited.

Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915.

1027

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURITA

The first (1913) edition is already issued.

BIOGRAPHIES of over 6,000 people
in the ARI world, known or identified
and several hundred foreigners associated with Japan appear in the book. Quite new materials and accurate sketches, both being utterly free from prejudices.

Many portraits are inserted. The book contains over 1,400 pages.

The price is yen 8 (12/-) or \$3 per copy. Orders for the book should be accompanied by payment.

Subscriptions for the second annual edition of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed a reduction of one year.

The registered postage is 18 sen, to Korea and China 40 sen and to Europe & America 70 sen or 35 cents.

In a Good Advertising Medium.

Many influential papers of the world noticed this work in the highest terms.

For example: "The Daily Mail says—

"Yet another 'Who's Who' and this time from Japan! The reader is apt at first to regard it as a curiosity, but not so. That the East has now become practically almost to the West, is well known. Who's Who in Japan? is far more than a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful reference book. It is printed in English and contains brief biographies, on the whole, of prominent men in Japan. Mr. Kurita's is a skilful editor and has done his work well."

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN PUBLISHING OFFICE,

No. 5, Ichome, Uchisaiwashi,

Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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NOTICE!

OUR WASHING FABRICS

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THE PRODUCTS OF THE
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BRITISH MADE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

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THE DIARY.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, July 6.—
Princess Victoria's birthday 1898.
(Sister of H. M. the King.)FRIDAY, July 7.—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, etc.
at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Egyptian
Cigarettes at Messrs. Hughes and
Hough's.SATURDAY, July 8.—
3.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana of the
Season at Race Course, Happy Valley.SUNDAY, July 9.—
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by a.s.
"Taishan."MONDAY, July 10.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at
P.W.D.

BRIDGE SCORERS.

Blocks of 50 sheets...
30 cents each,
Four for One Dollar.Obtainable at
The CHINA MAIL LTD.
5, Wyndham St.

THE CHINA MAIL TYphoon MAP and GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre
of a Typhoon.MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND
TAPE FOR HANGING.

Price 50 Cents.

From the China Mail Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A junk laden with 40 tons of coal became water-logged near the Harbour Office on Friday night and sank.

A number of prisoners, who were placed under arrest by Feng Kuo-chang at Nanking as political suspects, have been released.

A telegram from the Manlit Observatory to-day gives warning of a depression over the northern part of the China Sea.

The fifth list of subscriptions to the War Charities Fund amounts to \$22,125.07 bringing up the total to \$126,151.00.

The Fourth of July celebrations at Shanghai to-day were expected, according to an American contemporary, to surpass anything of the kind that the American community ever staged.

In our advertisement columns will be found a notice inserted by the Captain Superintendent of Police calling on "all persons not exempted . . . to register at the office of the C. S. P." The penalty for failing is "a fine not exceeding \$50."

We print on another page of this issue the names of the naval officers lost in the action off Jutland, as well as the names of the officers who perished on H.M.S. Hampshire a week later. The lists contain the names of several officers who have served on the China Station and who will doubtless be remembered by many readers.

No cases of small pox were notified to the Medical Officer of Health during last week, but there were ten cases of enteric fever, four of which ended fatally. The persons affected were two British, one Portuguese, and the rest Chinese. Two fatal Chinese cases of diphtheria, one fatal case of bubonic plague (Chinese) and two cases of puerperal fever (Chinese), one of which terminated fatally, were recorded during the same period.

The great war in Europe, says the Singapore Free Press, is a blessing in disguise to the local pineapple preserving industry in Singapore. Apart from the fact that the crop is an abnormal one and the demand for the artillery has increased in the meantime. Probably the expenditure of ammunition in the week which preceded the present advance was quite as large, and very likely larger than the staggering expenditure of shells during the whole month preceding the infantry rush at Loos. In the matter of big guns and ammunition the demand from the Army must be far from met yet, because it is not more than six weeks ago that Mr. Lloyd George was making a passionate appeal to the munition workers not for one moment to think of interrupting the work by taking the Whitman holiday. To those unacquainted with the habits of the workers in British industrial centres, it probably seemed that the position must have been desperate indeed for the Minister of Munitions to be so keenly bent on saving the output of a single bank holiday. In reality it was not a question of a single day, but rather of three or four days, or a week in many cases. Mr. Lloyd George was then appealing to the munition workers to forbear taking a holiday at Whitman, said the Easter holidays had a deplorable effect upon the output. The output of ammunition during that fortnight went down exactly one half. Mr. Lloyd George further told his audience: "It is not merely a question of ammunition, but of guns. They are clamouring for big guns. The effect of the Easter holiday has been that those guns will be at least one week later in their delivery. That might be a critical week. In addition to that we should be short of hundreds of machine-guns, and machine-guns are life and death to those poor fellows in the trenches." The position only needed stating, of course, to make the abandonment of the holiday assured, and it must now give to all engaged upon the making of munitions of war in Great Britain a real sense of triumph to know that the offensive has been begun under conditions in which it has been possible to report for the first time that "the enemy throughout the night has been hopelessly outgunned."

THE MAGISTRACY.

AN OPIUM CASE.

A woman, who was questioned by a Chinese constable regarding the contents of her basket in New Street yesterday said she did not know what was inside and that she was merely carrying it for a friend. The contents consisted of 13½ lbs of Indian raw opium. The woman, at the Magistracy this morning sobbingly protested that she did not know the basket contained opium.

A sentence of three months hard labour without the option of a fine was inflicted.

EXPORTING COPPER CASH.

CHINESE FIRM CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATE.

Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this afternoon, convicted the Wah Yee Shing firm on a charge of attempting to export copper cash to the weight of 45 tons.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson the Assistant Crown Solicitor, and Mr. G. K. Hall, Bruton for the defence, had a conference with the Magistrate in chambers lasting an hour.

On re-entering Court the Assistant Crown Solicitor asked for a conviction on the evidence and the confiscation of the cash. He said he did not ask for a heavy penalty.

The Magistrate convicted the firm, imposed a fine of \$10, and ordered the cash to be confiscated.

TROUBLE IN THE HOME.

A Portuguese woman named Almaria, living at Bridge Street, told a story of tenement life at the Magistracy this morning, when she appeared to summon a Chinese woman of the same house for an assault.

Complainant said her children were playing on the floor and defendant pushed a bamboo pole through the floor and endeavoured to hit the children. When complainant went to investigate she was struck on the head with the pole.

Defendant's version was that the complainant had instructed her children to pour water down to her floor (laughter).

Mr. Wood said he did not believe either story and dismissed the summons.

A REVOLUTIONARY JACKER.

The hearing was continued this morning of a case against a Chinese charged with being in possession of a revolver and several rounds of ammunition.

The Police through Detective Sergeant Wills, said the defendant was found walking in the street with a basket which was locked. Inside was found the revolver and ammunition and also the revolutionary jacket. The jacket was produced and examined by the Magistrate. The pockets were obviously intended to carry clips of cartridges and on the inside was a scabbard of a Revolutionary Society in Kwangtung.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$1,000 or six months imprisonment.

AMMUNITION SEIZED.

For being in possession of 270 rounds of ammunition, a Chinese was today fined \$100 or a month's imprisonment.

CHINESE MAGIC.

Sometimes during May a Chinese was approached by a friend—apparently a schemer—to invest some money in a business. They journeyed together to a house and the Chinese advanced 220 silver dollars which he had saved for the purpose of starting the business. He was persuaded by the other man to put the money into a jar where he was assured each dollar would become two, but there was a condition that he must go away and leave the jar for an hour and a half. When he returned the money and the maker of the business proposal had gone. On June 30th he saw the "business" man and gave him in charge for larceny.

The Magistrate, after hearing the statements of both parties decided to discharge the defendant.

THE DEATH OF A CHINESE.

There died in Paris recently, after a long and painful illness, Dr. George Horace Tilden. Dr. Tilden graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1872, and took the highest honours at the Harvard Medical School, and practised in Boston. He subsequently resided for some years in Japan, where he learned to make the famous Japanese sword blades, and acquired a knowledge of Japanese folklore and poetry. Dr. Tilden was skilful as a Japanese wrestler and became proficient in the art of jiu-jitsu. His chest, back and cleft-muscles were ornamented with the most elaborate illustrations of Japanese tattooing in the colours of Harvard crimson, pink, blue, orange and green. His unique collection of Japanese sword blades of the fifteenth century and of other Japanese weapons, it is believed, form the object of a legacy to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

CALCUTTA'S GENEROSITY.

The Calcutta Statesman's appeal for one and a half lakhs for the maintenance of the Convoy Motor Ambulance sub-scribed for by the citizens of Calcutta has been very successful.

The amount will be over-subscribed and will consist of the upkeep for the next five years.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

TRAINING TRIALS AND HANDICAP WEIGHTS.

As next Saturday draws nearer, general interest in the Gymkhana to be held that afternoon will increase. Already there has been some wagering on the three "likes," Standard, Dahlia, King Jack and Matabola, for the big event, the Gymkhana Stake. These three ponies will probably be ridden by Mr. H. Soth, Mr. Knoll and Mr. Eric Moller respectively.

The times done this morning nearly all show improvement, but most of the last quarter were slow. King Jack's performance looks best on paper: 33, 34, 33, 31.4 = 133.4.

The times taken were:

Social Schmer, boy, 1½, and Birwood, boy, 1½ miles, 42, 120, 133, 2.30.

0.06.4; last 4 38.4.

Electric Light, boy, 1 mile, 40, 1.17.3.

1.03.2; last 4 35.4.

*Standard Dahlia, 1 mile, 33, 1.08, 1.41.

2.14.4; last 4 33.4.

Middlesex Chix, Adams, 1 mile, 33,

1.14, 1.52, 2.27.3; last 4 33.1.

Bircham, Barton, 1 mile, 34, 1.09, 1.44.1;

last 4 35.1.

Forrester, Knoll, and China Coaster, Fisher, 1 mile, 36.8, 1.11, 1.40,

2.21.3; last 4 35.3.

Maymax, Sedgwick, 1 mile, 40, 1.15,

1.49, 2.21; last 4 32.

Matabola, Fisher, 1 mile, 26, 1.12.3,

1.47.4, 2.20.2; last 4 32.3.

King Jack, Knoll, 1 mile 35, 1.09, 1.44,

2.15.4; last 4 31.4.

*Galloped yesterday.

HANDICAP WEIGHTS.

1 MILE HANDICAP.

Ploughed Field 137 lbs.

Glynwy 137

Electric Light 138

Antony 135

Birdwood 131

Sunshine 130

Bircham 129

Chix, Adams 128

Forrester 127

Middlesex Chix 126

Sunshine 125

Dahlia 124

Standard Dahlia 123

King Jack 121

Matabola 120

Makoni 120

Matchbox 118

Social Schmer 117

Dunkell 116

Forrester 115

Ploughed Field 114

2 MILE HANDICAP.

Electric Light — yds.

Glynwy 15

Birdwood 20

Sunshine 25

George 25

Timby 25

Blister 35

Borneo Chix 40

Skop 45

Snowflake 50

Maybey 55

Tinker 65

Beattock 75

Redshanks 85

3 MILE HANDICAP.

Electric Light — yds.

Glynwy 15 ..

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

STORIES FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

ENEMY HOPELESSLY OUT-GUNNED.

LONDON, July 3.—Only fragmentary detail has yet been received of the Infantry fighting. An episode which has fascinated Paris is a story of how two Scottish regiments carried three lines of trenches at one bound and penetrated the village of Montauban, slaying with the bayonet several hundreds of the enemy and capturing the whole Staff of a Regiment.

In the present cautious and methodical push there have been apparently few instances of fatal over-eagerness carrying men beyond their supports, but the skill and courage of the enemy are evidenced by the desperate fight at Thiepval. After the place had apparently been thoroughly cleared and the British had passed, the Germans emerged from deep dug-outs and other strange hiding places and furiously attacked with machine-guns and bombs while a "tornado" of all sorts of shells transformed the scene of the fierce conflict into a cauldron of green smoke. The wonder is that anyone could possibly survive.

Indications show that the Germans were in no way surprised; they even knew the actual date fixed for the attack. Hence the success of our first onslaught—is all the more praiseworthy, because their strongest defence was put up in the battered villages and field forts in which they fought with the highest skill and obstinacy.

The weak point in the German resistance was the enemy's heavy artillery. He was throughout hopelessly outgunned.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 3.—The removal of minimum prices on Indian stocks revealed a 4% to 5% basis with a disposition to purchase at the reduced level. There were buyers of 3% Indian stock at 62, and 3½% at 72.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

PRISONERS EXCEED 6,000.

PARIS, July 2.—A communiqué states:—Fighting continued in our favour all day north of the Somme.

In the region of Hardcourt and Curta we captured a fortified quarry.

East of Curta we gained a footing in the second line at many points.

South of the Somme we captured the village of Erise and a wood at Moreau court.

The un wounded prisoners now exceed 4,000, including 150 officers.

Guns and much war material have been captured.

Our losses are of the slightest.

No infantry action has taken place north of Verdun, but there has been a lively bombardment.

SLOW BUT SURE.

PARIS, July 3.—A semi-official communiqué emphasises that progress must be slow but sure, the tactics being to consolidate every gain before attacking the next objective.

MORE SUBMARINE VICTIMS.

LONDON, July 3.—The British steamers *Windsor* and *Tano* have been sunk.

MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SUGGESTED.

LONDON, July 3.—The Times says it is suggested that Mr. Chamberlain may succeed Mr. Lloyd George as Minister of Munitions, and that Lord Crewe will return to the India Office.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp, colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called; and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Stores.

GERMAN ONSLAUGHTS ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES CONFIDENT.

PETROGRAD, July 3.—The result of a week of violent onslaughts is that the Germans advanced five miles in some sectors east of the Styx, but the Military Authorities are confident that the Russians will hold the enemy pending the development of General Letchinsky's sweep in Bukovina.

The Russians have advanced fifteen miles south-west of Kolomea, and the Austrians are hard pressed to cover their retreat towards the Carpathians. The Russians have advanced fifteen miles south-west of Kolomea, and the Austrians are hard pressed to cover their retreat towards the Carpathians.

The Central News Petrograd correspondent suggests that the Germans may assist the Austrians by picking a great battle on the Dvina front, as the only alternative to retirement from there. This Petrograd correspondent states that the Russian advance has compelled Prince Leopold of Bavaria whose right rested on the Prippet and Stokhod to bend his flank to cover his communications. The Germans are conducting demonstrative attacks from Baranovitchi to Polotsk to mask the regrouping in the centre necessitated by these dispositions which have weakened the line of the Shari.

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THE PRIME MINISTER.

SPECTATOR'S TRIBUTE TO HIS GREAT QUALITIES.

Under the heading of "The Prime Minister," the "Spectator" prints in a recent issue a warm appreciation of Mr. Asquith.

The Government, the writer says, want to be given a chance to do their duty unhampered by the distraction either of course or of lamentations, heavily inventive, or strictures based upon idle rumour or malicious gossip.

While professing no sympathy with the Prime Minister as a politician, the writer goes on, with regard to the war:

The country owes him a great debt for his conduct of affairs, and when all is known, and the full story is told, history will believe not merely that he was brought against him, but pronounce that he has displayed great qualities which were necessary to our ultimate success.

His plan of campaign was to maintain unity even at the sacrifice of peace, and even if it involved a certain loss of the nation's energies. At the very beginning of the crisis he realised that war could not be avoided without loss of honour and loss of good faith, and so without incurring the deadliest of perils.

Thereupon he made up his mind to bring not only the majority but the whole of the party into line, and thus secure a united nation. He was determined that the nation should move as a whole, and that even if the march were thereby delayed, the advancing guard should never run away from the main column.

Who can doubt that herein he was wise in principle, even if the halo often tended to exasperate those who do not realise the dangers that come from a disorderly advance?

The "IMPERVIOUSABLE."

The writer next praises Mr. Asquith's quality of imperturbability; he kept cool himself and helped the nation to keep cool.

The column that the Prime Minister is callous to the sufferings of the nation is destroyed by the writer, who, in answer to the charge that Mr. Asquith has avoided "the personal troubles, anxieties and sufferings" that have fallen upon other men, points out, even at the risk of appearing imperturbable, that as the writer puts it, of giving "personal annoyance to Mr. Asquith," that he has had three sons fighting at the front and that all have held posts of personal danger, that two have been wounded—one badly at Gallipoli—and that the Prime Minister has never allowed to this circumstance in public. That he has never let the world know this is a reticence of a very memorable kind, adds the "Spectator," and points out that "no man dare say that the members of his (Mr. Asquith) family have asked or received any sort of preference, or have been given the soft or sensational job."

WAR NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

The following army instruction, dated from the War Office, May 16, relating to regimental journals and battalion diaries, has been issued:—"It has been brought to notice that Regimental Journals and Magazines frequently contain information regarding the movements, actions, and situations of battalions, which would be of great value to the enemy if it came into his possession. With a view to minimising this danger, it is notified that no record of the above nature in regard to an event that has occurred within six months of the date of publication should, in future, be included in Regimental Journals and Magazines." This also includes letters from the front.

BIG BAG OF SUBMARINES.

A striking reference to the success of anti-submarine operations of the British and Allied Fleets appears in the latest issue of the *Scientific American*. The passage runs as follows:—"A prominent American business man, who has recently returned from an extended business trip among the belligerent nations of Europe, tells us he was reliably informed—the Allies had netted a total of 180 submarines. Not long before this our Navy Department learned through its own private sources of information that the total number of German submarines captured or destroyed by this and other means was

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

LONDON, June 15.—Germany's military position strongly resembles that existing in 1914. The enemy then marched through Belgium intending to deliver a smashing blow at France before the Russian mobilisation was complete. They found Russia was becoming dangerous while France was still unbeaten, and were obliged to send troops eastward. Last February Russia had re-equipped her armies. The Germans attacked Verdun as a prelude to a new march on Paris, again hoping to deliver a crushing blow and turn eastwards in time to deal with Russia. The French resistance at Verdun and the Russian success against Austria upset her programme. While news of each step in the Russian advance is eagerly awaited, experts are even more interested in the question how Germany will meet the situation whether or not the Russians be delayed on the Stokhod or west of the Styx, or south of the Pruth. It seems improbable that Austria alone even by the abandonment of the Trentino offensive can effectively resist Russia on the whole front, and as the "Morning Post's" military correspondent remarks it is not to be supposed that Germany will allow her ally to be driven across the Carpathians and the whole position on the eastern front to be imperilled without making a determined attempt to prevent it. The correspondent quotes the possible abandonment of the German offensive in France. The possibility has been already discussed and it is widely believed that any appreciable withdrawal of German troops from the western front would be the signal for a great Anglo-French attack for which it is hoped the French are quite ready, despite the sacrifices entailed in defending Verdun.

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WAR CHARITIES.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 4.

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Mr. T. J. Edwards	100
N. J. Stabb	100
Hon. Treasurer	100
War Charities Fund	100
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1916.	
Monthly subscriptions	\$13,323.07
	3,894
Already acknowledged	\$22,425.07
Total	\$120,181.97

The amount of \$5,073.75 mentioned above consists of donations from 33 members of the Legal Profession, and in addition eleven members have undertaken to pay, monthly, a total sum of \$200. Five other members have already subscribed, or are subscribing, to the Fund directly, or through other channels.

The amount of \$1,702.07 mentioned above was paid over to the Fund by Mr. H. A. Cartwright, and the equivalent of \$300—has been remitted by telegraphic transfer to the Y.M.C.A. Headquarters to provide a Y.M.C.A. Hut in France.

A further list will be published shortly.

N. J. STABB,
Hon. Treasurer,
War Charities Fund.

HARPER'S PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

A NATURAL EMOLlient AND ABSORBENT DUSTING POWDER SCIENTIFICALLY COMPOUNDED FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF ALL ITCHING INFLAMMatory CONDITIONS OF THE SKIN.

PREVENTION OF SORE FEET
Apply a small quantity of the Prickly Heat Powder to the Sole of the Foot and between the Toes; this will ensure perfect ease and prevent Sore and Blisters.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER TIN.

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ENGLISH TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1896.

THE CHINA MAIL.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong-kong	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due at Marseilles	Leave London
" to	Noon	"	1916	1916
NOELLORE	Thu. July 13	Through Steamer	August 18	Aug. 27
NANKIN	Fri. July 24	Through Steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 18
NOVARA	Aug. 11	* Kairan-L-Huad	Sept. 11	Oct. 2
NORE	Aug. 23	* MOOLTAN	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	* KASHGAR	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 17
NOVARA	Oct. 20	* MOREA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is indefinitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking.

On the Australian Route, Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About
NOVARA	MONDAY, 17th July.
SOMALI	MONDAY, 17th July.
NORE	SATURDAY, 29th July.
MAITA	SATURDAY, 13th August.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transhipment) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR**MARSEILLES AND LONDON,**Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'POKE about	Due at M'SELLES if calling about	Leave London about
SOMALI	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 20

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins air-tight, with Electric Fan, free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passenger Tickets Interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half, available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered or altered without notice.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.**CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.**

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S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCOVIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
SEPT. 5-NOV. 11-JAN. 18.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRAH, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING:

From Hongkong Connecting with From COLOMBO:
26th July. S.S. "GUJARAT" 17th August.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRAH, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:

S.S. "BALAMIS" from Hongkong 18th August.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

For STEAMERS SALES.

Cables proposed via San Fran or Cape of Good Hope, or other option Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD. General Agents.

THE BRITISH AT
TSINGTAU.

RELATED DISPATCHES.

HARDSHIPS OF THE TROOPS.

The War Office issued only on Tuesday, Aug. 1, a Supplement to the London Gazette, the despatches from General Barnardiston on the operations of the Tsingtao Expeditionary Force in September, October, and November, 1914. The related dispatches describe the part played by our troops co-operating with the Japanese forces in the capture of Tsingtao.

The Japanese Government addressed an ultimatum to Germany on August 15, 1914, requiring that she should withdraw all her ships from Chinese and Japanese waters and deliver up, by September 15, all the territory of Kiaochau, leased by Germany in 1898, with view to its eventual restoration to China. No answer was given, and Japan declared war on August 23. The blockade of Tsingtao, which lies at the eastern extremity of Kiaochau Bay, was begun on August 27. The Japanese troops for the siege were landed at Laoshan Bay (east of Tsingtao) on September 18, and on September 21 they were joined by the British force. On November 7 the town surrendered.

In his first dispatch, dated October 9, 1914, General Barnardiston deals with the transport of his force and mentions the good work performed by Capt. House R.N., Fleet-Surgeon Clarke, and Capt. Don, Indian Supply and Transport Corps.

Tsingtao, 10th November, 1914.

Sir, I have the honour to report the successful conclusion of this Expedition in the surrender of Tsingtao on the 7th instant.

The operations in which the force under my command have taken part proceeded as outlined in my Despatch No. 3, dated 29th October.

The advanced position indicated in that despatch was occupied on the 30th October. The bombardment commenced on the 31st, the enemy not replying to any great extent. During the first day some oil tanks and coal stores near the dock yard were burnt, and the forts and redoubts suffered severely. Troublesome to the bombardment was the practice of the Japanese artillery was surprisingly good.

The accuracy of their fire and their numerical superiority in guns no doubt proved the principal factor in compelling the enemy's surrender. It is stated that the Germans surrendered all their gun ammunition. The bombardment continued with slight intermission until the fall of the place.

On the 1st November, the First Position of attack (see my Despatch No. 2) was occupied, and the preparation of the Second Position commenced. This position was ready for occupation on the 3rd instant, but, owing to its location in the immediate vicinity of the bed of the river, it was impossible to drain it or to occupy it permanently, and as it was everywhere under close infantry fire from the First Position, I merely held it from the night with picquets.

On the night of the 4th November, somewhat heavy artillery fire was directed on our trenches, the 36th Sikhs losing 2 Sepoys killed and 2 officers wounded, while the 2nd Bn. South Wales Borderers had also several casualties.

On the 5th November, we prepared to capture a Third Position of attack on the left bank of the river. This line was to a great extent encumbered on both flanks by Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Redoubts, especially the latter, from which annoy- ing machine-guns fire was experienced.

SOUTH WALES BORDERERS: LOSSES.

The bed of the river (a small stream running over a broad bed of sand) had to be crossed, and in doing so the working parties of the 2nd Bn. South Wales Borderers suffered somewhat from the mud. The soil is watered away the sides of the marshes all in carrying with them the shelters for the troops; every valley becomes a torrent and every road or track a mass of deep mud. Cover for the men both from fire and weather becomes impossible. The men have been soaked through and through for as much as 48 hours, and equipment has been buried by falls of mud, and ammunition has rusted, but in spite of all hardships and privations the spirits and health of the troops have been excellent; and they have worked continuously at digging and at the heavy fatigue work of carrying muttons and ammunition and heavy beams for head cover 1½ miles to the front where wheeled transport has been impossible—often in liquid mud halfway up to the knee.

3. By degrees, and as I can obtain space, I am moving the rear companies up towards the front line preparatory to the attack on the fortress. Considerable delay has taken place in the preparations of the Japanese owing to heavy rains, but I learned yesterday that the bombardment will commence on the 31st instant.

The health of the troops, notwithstanding the hard work and trying weather, is most satisfactory.

4. The line of investment we now hold extends from Kiao-Chau Bay to the sea, running approximately through Kushan, 110° degrees 21' minutes 36" degrees 5' minutes 30" East; Emin-N, Long, 110°deg 21' 30" E., the high ground south of Chia-Lien-Kow, to Fou-shan (Prince Henry's Hill).

5. The troops under my command have behaved extremely well under trying conditions of weather and those inexpressible sieges warfare, and all ranks have worked loyally and hard.

I have to say,

N. W. BARNARDISTON, Brigadier-General.

Tsingtao, 10th November, 1914.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RESERVES.

The following is a summary of the order for the attack on the fortress, so far as concerns the British Forces.

The whole of the enemy's main line of defence will constitute the front of attack. All arrangements are calculated for a deliberate advance, but any opportunity of attacking which presents itself will be seized upon.

The front of attack is divided into four sections, the right central section being assigned to the force under my command. Our front of about 800 yards is roughly bounded by two parallel lines running north-east and south-west, the right flank line passing through Tashan, 110° degrees 22' minutes 3" degrees 57' minutes 30" East; Point 375, 372, the left, the north-west corner of Bi-Ha and the eastern corner of Tin-Tung-Chien (Tai Tung Chen).

To-morrow the line of investment will be advanced to a line running through Kushan, Shing-Shang, 110° degrees 20' minutes 36" degrees 5' minutes 30" East; Point 375, 372, the left, the north-west corner of Bi-Ha and the eastern corner of Tin-Tung-Chien (Tai Tung Chen).

The troops under my command have

behaved extremely well under trying

conditions of weather and those inexpressible sieges warfare, and all ranks

have worked loyally and hard.

I have to say,

N. W. BARNARDISTON, Brigadier-General.

Tsingtao, 10th November, 1914.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RESERVES.

Mr. A. Henderson (President, Board of Education) in a letter to his political agent at Bernardo Carvalho states:

"Government does not intend to form

two separate parties from each section are

employed daily and nightly.

When the bombardment begins, the

Infantry and Engineers at the front line

will prepare for the subsequent advance,

and during the night of the 1st November

will occupy a line through the high

ground west of Han-Chia-Chuang, and

south of Tung-Wu-Chia-Tsun, and north

of Fou-Shan-Soo-Lo, that village.

The first portion of attack will be

prepared on this line, and during the

first two or three nights will be

strengthened, communicating trenches completed, and preparations made for the next advance.

The second portion of attack will be

strongly constructed, approaching the

the hill-fort Shantou, Han-Wu-Chia-

Chuang, and the fort of Keung-Chia-

Chuang, and in this position

preparations will be made for the

conquest of Kweichow and Kweihai-

-en.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

ALEXANDRIA CAVE.

VICTORIA CAVE.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

GENERAL INFORMATION.</div

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TO LET

A SMALL GODOWN in Prince's Building.
For particulars etc apply
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.
Hongkong, May 4, 1916. 623

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

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OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 23, 1916. 59

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ONE FLAT of FOUR ROOMS over Kowloon Dispensary, partly furnished.—Appleton Dispensary, or Secretary A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, June 16, 1916. 751

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Apply to—
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Liquorators
REINER BROCKELMANN & CO.
Hongkong, April 15, 1916. 542

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A TWO-STORIED EUROPEAN HOUSE, at No. 19 Kennedy Road East; Consisting of four large Rooms with Bathrooms and Outhouses complete.
Apply— YOUNG HEE,
10, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, June 28, 1916. 743

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Apply on premises or to—
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HOUSE in Kowloon.
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No. 7, Ormiston Terrace.
Apply to—
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C/o YEE SANG FAI CO.,
34, Queen's Road Central
Hongkong. July 1, 1916. 680

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OFFICES, at 3 Connaught Road, in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
No. 1, 'HILLSIDE' The Peak.
No. 1 & 2 West End Terrace, CANTON, St. Wongnichong Road.
Apply—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humbley Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rental. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Alexandra Building, Hongkong, Dec. 20, 1916.

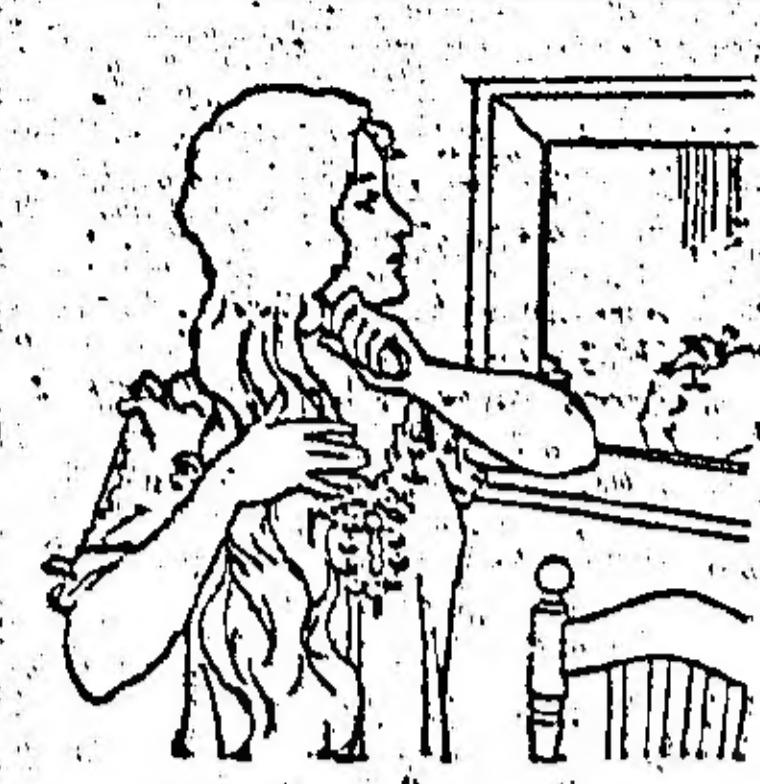
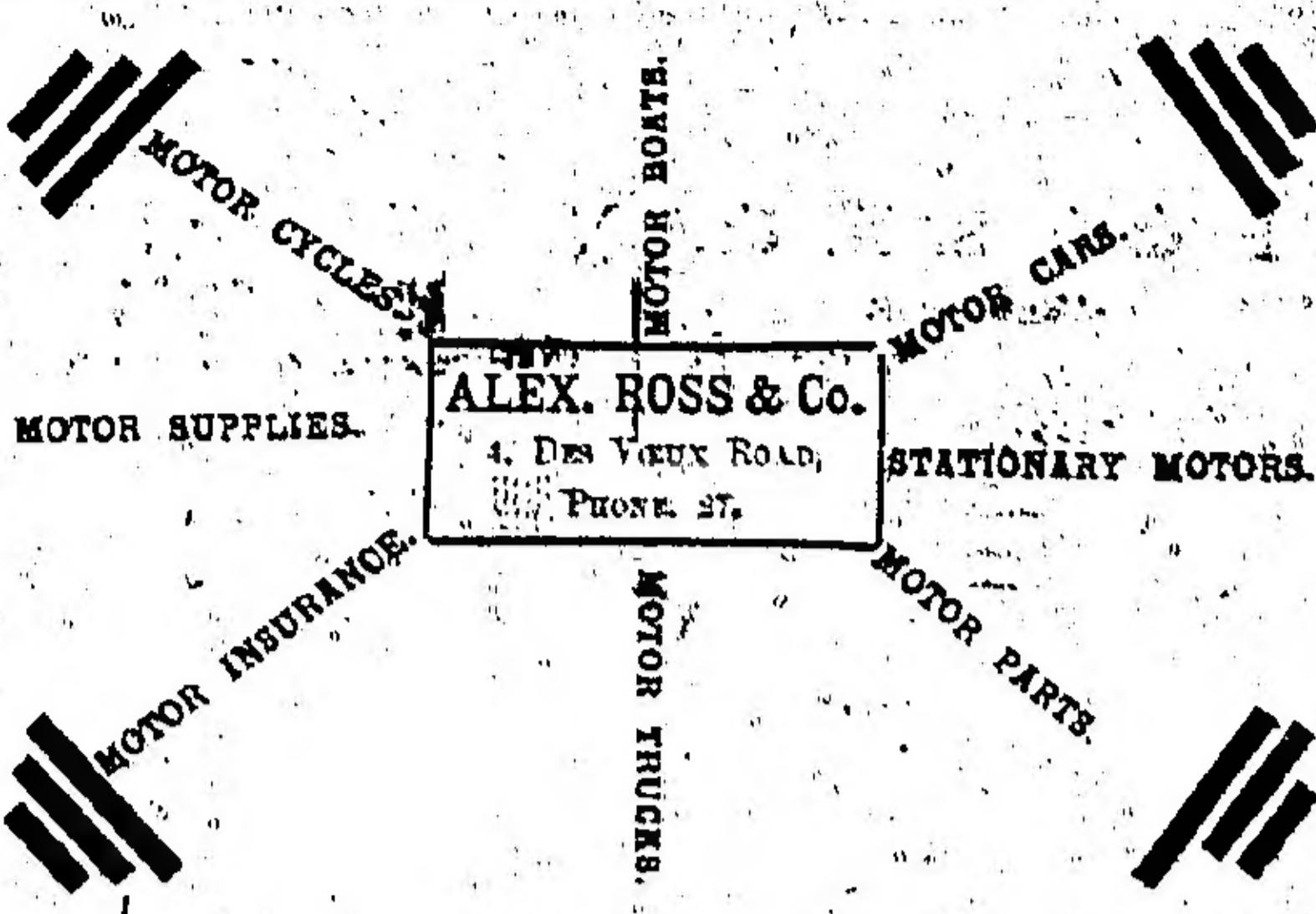
HONGKONG REGISTER

	Previous 12 P.M.	On date at 12 P.M.	On date at 1 P.M.
Barometer	29.87	29.92	29.84
Temperature	85	81	86
Humidity	65	88	74
Direction of Wind	E	E	E
Force	3	1	4
Weather	b	c	c
Cloud	—	—	—

High-speed air temperature on the 1st is lowest over air temperature on the 1st.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director,
Hongkong Observatory, July 4, 1916.

If you happen to lose your seals will be cordially and promptly served by the same, very at the ALEXANDRA GATE.



WEATHER REPORT

On the 4th at 10.30.—No returns from Japan or N.E. China.
Pressure has decreased slightly at Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila, and over Formosa. It is nearly stationary elsewhere.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.00 inch.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 5th July.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S.E. to S. winds, moderate, squally; showery. Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JULY.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of July, 1916:

SHIPPING ARRIVALS

July 3.
Fausang, British steamer, 4,410, F. C. Purkin, Saigon June 29, Rice and General—CHINAS.

July 4.
Fuensang, British str., 1,198, W. M. Memey, Manila July 1, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.

Fusang, Chinese steamer, 1,079, W. G. Legge, Saigon June 29, Rice and Meal—C. M. S. N. C.

Shanghai, Chinese str., 600, Hudson, Koonmoo, 3rd, Rich.—CHINAS.

Kwongkang, British str., 1,428, W. F. Richard, Shanghai and Swatow July 3, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.

Chingchow, British steamer, 1,192, Jas. Doyce, Port Farwell July 1, Cement Stone—SHAW, TOME & CO.

Taycock Maru, Japanese str., 1,940, Akamatsu, Yokohama and Hilo June 30, General—N. Y. K.

Sohu Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.

DEPARTURES

July 4.
Kwanlin, for Shanghai and Yokohama, Everyports for Singapore.

Tidbury, for Shanghai and Yokohama, Ocean Maru for Keeling.

Chunshu, for Swatow.

Changzhou, for Swatow and Bangkok, Fousing, for Hongay.

Haitan, for Swatow and Foochow.

Hong Bee, for Amoy and Singapore.

Kitcho Maru, for Manila and Batavia.

Santai, for Colombo and Arping.

Santai, for Colombo and New York.

National, for Balikpapan.

Carmathen, for Manila and London.

Takao, for Hilo and Haiphong.

Kowloon, for Leng Li and Iland.

Ko Maru, for Whampoa.

Tigonia, for Palembang.

Tet, for Saigon.

CLEARED

Sohn Maru, for Swatow and Takao.

Jesuit Maru, for Kobe.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Per Fuanfang, from Manila, Mr. Hall, Miss Amy Talbot, Lieut. N. E. Clarke, U.S.A., Mrs. Clarke, Mr. S. Meadows, Mr. H. Spark, Sister Sable, Sister Listraghe, Sister Muster, Sister Hartman.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT, JULY 4, 1916.—A.M.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT, JULY 4, 1916.—A.M.

July 4, 1916.—A.M.

Wind

Station. Hour. Wind. Direction. Wind.

Wind. Wind. Wind.

Wind.